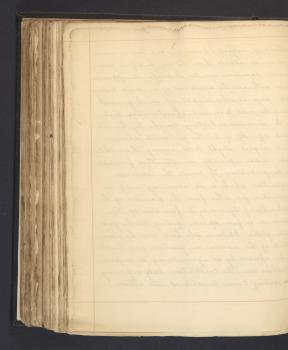
Orong to the many disadvantages under 1819 which the student of medicine labours who resides in the country; I have been prevented from offering you an experimental Thesis. The title confidence which is reposed in The unskilfull and inexperienced student precludes him from the opportunity of making inperiments. I have therefore chosen for the subject of my inaugural after tation, that will disease Callia croup. Being well aware of my incapacity to do justice to the subject, and perfectfy sinsible of the many inaccuracies it may contain, I must appeal to your kind indulgence. Ourfection has been rarely attained by any one who has imbarted in physical speculations I input to offer nothing new to the world, but merely the result of reading, refliction, and some little inperience without the aid of the latter all our proceedings must be vague and unaurtain, and like the Through in a wilderrup without a quite or compate to direct his course

An epay on croup

This is a disease universally allowed by The medical world to be an inflammation of the mucaus membrane of the tracked and laryna. It is precediar to children from six months old to the age of puberty; and makes its attacks most frequenty in The winter and spring. But not partienlarly confined to any season of the year. It sometimes prevails as an epidemies and like all other spidemical disorders depends on some morbific matter floating in The atmosphere, the nature of which we are unaequainted with color appears to be the most general, cause of this discusse, Audden transitions from heat to cold are apt to produce it ispecially where a predisposition ixests. Dintition is an exceling course. It has been said by many wethers to be provalent on the sew coast, but we find it frequeutly in inland situations and in marshy,

champaign countries. Children who are of a Languineous temperament appear to be The Nictims of This distriping malady. There are instances of a whole family of children being subject to This disease, owing I suppose to a similarity of constitution, croup is a disorder frought with danger, we should therefore be bold in our practice avoiding Timidity on one hand and rashness on the other. When it terminales favorably a resolu tion of the inflammation takes place. The coaquelable lymph which is poured out is taken up by The absorbents, which appears to be the proces which nature implays in The restoration of injured parts. This disease runs its course rapidly, The title sufferer is sometimes exit off in four and twenty hours, but it oftener continues to fourth or fifth day. Sometimes it assumes a chronic form, of all The maladies to which human a limitarty of constitution, course it is

nature is subject. I know of none more insitious in its attacks than the one huntofore mintioned, dometames we see it make its appearance with all the symptoms of a mild cataork and at other the patient is seized with all of the most prominent chracteristics, such as the stridulous or backing cough, together with quat difficulty of breathing. Parints should never nighet slight color among their childrew more ispecially in setuations favorable to the production of croup. The laborious respiration which is so alarming may be accounted for either from The diameter of the tracked being lepened by the formation of the membrane or from spasm affecting the laryna and glottes. behildren who have once had an attack of the disease in question are liable to be apacled by it again owing to a pridisposition in the constitution only requiring an exiting cause to exect it into action



which I begore mentioned wight a change in The temperature of the atmosphere. This I can affect from my own knowledge and as a farther confirmation of the fact, Doctor Cheyne who has written are admirable effay on the subject relates the ease of a lady whose child he attended, being Kept in continual anxiety and alarm at every transition in The weather from heat to cold, which never failed to excite a renewal of the complaint. We have one exception to the croup being Confined to childhood, in The memorable instance of the illustrious Washington to whom we are inditted for the freedom and prosp erely we now injoy. Difections have proved beyond the possibility of doubt a lymphatic or membranaus substance lining the inside of The tracked, which has been coughed up in considerable quantities This membrane Though it may all to the distrep and danger

of the patient is not the cause of The complaint but is mirely the effect of inflammation. In forming our prognosis we should do it with caution and diffidence for how often do we find physicians mistaken in their v opinions at the huzard of their reputation. When The breathing is not so sonorous, and The firer moderate, a free inputoration with the cough, we may then hope for a recovery. The patient will dometimes get so much better as to induce the practitioner and friends to august favorably but alas; This is a short truce and only calculated to brighten the fond hopes of the parent but in a short death closes the scene. The inginious and learned Doctor behapman Those whom there cannot be higher authority afects that The membrane is not always found, on The contrary it is very rarely found and father says he has examined many

at fruits to anger forceable, but alex

children who have died of the croup, but never get mut with it, he has seen a Collection of impaction mucus but never any thing which resembled, in The least, a membranous organization; That The membrane of inflammation occasionally ixists in The tracked he does not doubt as we have the authority of credible writers for it. I shall now proceed to give some of The most prominent symptoms of the disease, for several days previous to the attack The child is observed to be drowsy, inactive and peerish but in a very short time it displays itself in free colours. The eyes are heavy often fellice with water countinance flushed. The cough which is at first a little house now becomes of a peculiar ringing sound like the barking of a dog or the evoring of a cock, vomiting sometimes attends The eaugh, breathing is very difficult with

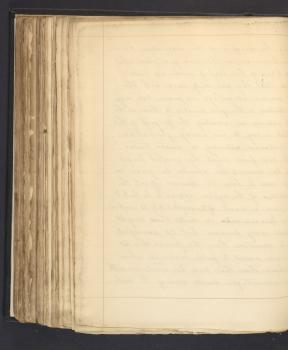
on the second of the second of the second of the

violent efforts to renew resperations, There is considerable heat and thust, with a lines of straightness in the larryna, great restlepup and a disposition to change the posture, with frequency of pulse, costining of The bowells, high coloured irrine. The pulse is often so rapice that we can with difficulty number it beating from our hundred and fifty to one hundred and swenty in a minute. The symptoms which I have enumerated will not apply to every case for they are different in different individuals, There are two species of this disease, The inflammatory and spasmodie. The muscles of The glottes ande laryna being more or lip affected with spasmi Some title difference may be observed in The two The latter is more sudden in its allacks, attended with les fever, and not so much phlegm expectorated, Cough less croupy, Tohen a fatal termination takes place it is by suffer-

ation either from the muscular contraction of The largne, I glottis, by preventing the air from paping to The lungs or from The effusion of matter upon the bronchia and lungs, destroy ing at once the functions necepary to the conte nu ance of lige. In The treatment of this disease I shall make no difference in the Two divisions for I believe The same remedies will answer for both it has been the custom with physicians from The earliest date to use the dipliting plan very extensively, This though must be regulated by Aruna findgment and discretion. Bloodletting has been a favorite remedy and has no doubt saved The lives of Thousands, when called to a patient of a full, robust and plethoric habet in the incipient stage with all the urgent symptoms heretofore mentioned, Iwoulds immediately take from The arm as much bloods as the age and constitution would admit of which should be repeated until the fiver

and inflammatory symptoms are subdued. The use of The lancet has been objected to by some from an idea that children are not able to bear large exacuations, from this opinion they leave to depent for they recover under such circum-Mances much sooner than adults, and are more tenacious of life. By bleeding from the general system we diminish the increased action of the circulation and ligen the general quantely of fluids; of counce The impetus of The blood is taken of from the local part. It is sometimes extremely difficult to blad young children in The arm from The smallness of Their veins, in That case it may be taken from the foot or from The saphena vein, put previously into warm water by that means the reins are enlarged you will friquently be opposed by The rulgar and illiterate in performing the operation of Nenesection for they consider it extremely dangerous. This you must overrule,

linging the necepity of the evacuations weres ection I consider as the line que mont; what shall I say of that clap of medicines called emetics, That they are daily used with the most decided advantage no person can day. Our attention is therefore direction to them as the meat remedy in arresting the progrep of this mortal enemy to our rising generation. The Tartarised antimony or emelie tastar is The one from which the greatest benefit may be derived; This should be given in large does to have the desired effect, The sinsibilities of the system appear to be locked up, and a want of susceptibility to imprepion. Specace anka in mild cases might answer wery purpose but lep powerful in its operation than the former, thin let us never resort to feeble medicines when we have those that can be weelded with more advantage. Imale doses of the ante



mony should be inhibited to keep up a constant nausia by that means we lepen the power of the system and contrebute greatly to the cure. To facilitate The action of emeties the warm tath should by us means be overlooked; This by determining to The surface and producing a general relaxation, diverts the mortia action from parts spenteal to lige, to Those which are not so important. I have seen this last remedy net like a charm, after the patient had remained in the bath up to the chin between four and five minutes a copeaces womiting was produced, to The great relief and miligation of all The symptoms. The bowells should be Kept open by pury. atives, for this purpose calomel is decidedby the best we are acquainted with should it he slew in its operation we must aid it by injections. The discharges procured are + It is whitethe with more ease from The smalling of its bucks.

generally of a dark, greenish colour, very offensive to the smell, an action should he kept up on the bowells until the stools have a quired their natural colours in giving This medicine a more lasting impression is made. Besides its property of procuring a larger quantity of foul and acrid matter, than any other of the catharties yet known to us, & if nothing more can be Luid in the behalf it is intelled to a preeminence. Blisters are deserving our highest consideration and if used at the proper time (that is to say) at the blestering point so happily expressed by some writers. They promise to do a great deal of good, but on the contrary if not regulated by programmet and discretion They are produtive of much muchief. After taking blood from the arm according to the cereumstances of the case and premising an emetic

also moving the lawells, if the force of The disease be not broken by The remidies already mentioned I would Then order a large bluster so as to imbrace the whole throat and make, can There do good from the discharge which follows their application or by making a counter imprepion and Thereby distroying the concertination of The disease. The polygala singa has been found very beneficial in croup, for the introduction of This article we are undetted to Doctor Archer of Manyland. This Delieve is a good becondary remedy but to place our chief reliance on it would be to consign our patient to the grave. That its good effects have been inperienced I do not prelind to diny. I row its expectorant and diaphoretic properties much good may be derived and should be administered to extenguesh The remains of this malady.

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Topical Bloodletting may be implayed with advantage, we know that it is of the utmost importance to draw blood from parts as near the leat of inflammation as popular. With this view cupping and leeching claim our attention. Bronchotomy has been proposed by some physicians as the ultimum remedium or dernior resort; This must be a cruel and painful operation, The object of which would be to remove and detach the preternatunul membrane from the trackerst we have a number of instances of this but themer being descharges and thee death has insuit, not much binigit Thus could be inputed from such an operation, The weight of authority appears to be decidedly against it. There is an old amom in medicine that should never be entirely rejected

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unceps remedium potices elt quam well und To prevent a recurrence of future attacks of croup, calomel purges thould be quen frequently, and at the Lame time associating all exposure to cold, damp moist weather, should be system be left in a total of great whoustern hing duct will be or great un mounten. hing duct will be meepany to ristore the patient to his usual rigour and health. The antiphloquitiving which is till admitted.

Jan 14th

Group Jacob Rose aomstro March 24th w20

